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Is John Sherman the Next Victim?

The most notable achievement of the Farmers' Alliance so far has been the defeat of Mr. Digalis. The Republican party and the country have been deprived of the services of one of the most scute and brilliant men that have had a seat in the United States Senate in this generation. It looks as If the Alliance were to win a victory of the same kind, though secured in a different way, in Ohlo.

To conciliate the Farmers' Alliance the Ohio Republicans have not only selected their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor for its especial benefit, but, as far as can now be judged, they are willing to secrifice John SHEEDMAN to the farmers.

Ponagen and his gang are not of thempelves strong enough to prevent the reflection of Mr. SHERMAN to the Senate. They are making use of the supposed hostility of the farmers to his financial views to pave the way for his retirement. We are aware that Mr. SHERMAN has indicated meekly his wish that the fight for the Senatorship should not begin until the State campaign

It would have been less meek if he ot seen himself threatened by his old enemies, with the man whose trickery he had so many proofs of at their head, and apparently on the point of being deserted, through fear of the farmers, by many of the men who have hitherto stood by him.

Oan the Ohio Republicans afford to abandon Mr. SHERMAN and surrender to the Farmers Alfance? "Better risk defeat, hich can be but temporary," said Major McKrwzwy in his speech before the Republican State Convention, "than capitulate with the demagogue, or surrender to dishonesty. The misguided citizen never forgives the party that misguides him." To refuse to rediect John Sherman because he ds disliked by the representatives of Pefferian political economy and wildcat finance. vould be a capitulation to the demagogue and a surrender to dishonesty.

The Farmers' Alliance drove Mr. INGALLS from the Senate in spite of the opposition of the Kansas Republicans. Will it be able to drive Mr. SHERMAN from the Senate, and will the sober part of the Republican party of Ohio help the brass-browed FORAKER to to the job?

The Prince of Wales Again.

The storm of disapproval aroused by the Prince of Walks's connection with the Tranby Croft scandal has by no means died away. The Non-conformist religious bodies continue to pass resolutions of censure; and The working classes, with whom the heir to the throne used to be popular, now denounce him with so much violence that hostile constrations in the streets are feared. should be carry out a long projected plan of visiting Birmingham. The attack begun last week by certain Radical members in the House of Commons is to be renewed in the debate over the army estimates, and the War Secretary will again be called upon to explain the non-enforcement of the army regulations which required the offence committed by Sir William Gordon-Cummanding officer. Meanwhile the Prince has been severely lectured by his nephew, the young German Emperor, and it is extremely probable that his mother has expressed her opinion of his conduct in plain terms. Hardest of all to bear must be the consciousness that among gentlemen in England and all over the world, the impression is deepening that, however helnous may have been Cum-MING's offence, and however richly deserving of the severest penalty, his treatment at the Prince's hands cannot be described as fair, while the Prince's motives for his strenuous backing of the WILSON family will not bear close investigation.

As people on both sides of the Atlantic have shown an inclination to take sides on this question, and have failed for the most part odiscussit in a judicial way, we would repeat that our own view of the Prince of WALES's relation to the affair is not affected by the slightest sympathy for Sir WILLIAM GOR-DON-CUMMING. The latter invited the decision of a jury, and the verdict has been against him. In the face of the document signed by him we do not see how any other verdict was possible. The notion that an honest man would sign a virtual confeesion of cheating at cards from a chivalrous wish to save his future sovereign from possible annoyance, is course, preposterous. To imagine such a sacrifice being offered or accepted, is to strangely misconceive the ideals governing the perfect knight, when knighthood was a reality. One has but to ask oneself what answer would have been made by the Chevalier BAYARD had he been asked to perform such a shameful service for FRANCIS I. The true ideal of chivalry was expressed by LOVELACE in the famous line: "I could no love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more." Besides, they who know anything at all of the London world, or who have caught even the most casual glimbees be-bind the scenes, would be revolted at the imputation of chivalrous self-immolation to Sir WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING. The man had been notorious for years for boosting indoors and out of his success with married women, and had been branded with the odious nickname of "WILLIAM THLL." Those who are familiar with his base behavior in this particular, were prepared to believe him guilty of any other iniquity; and if they for a time supposed that he might hesitate to cheat at cards, it was colely because they recognized the difficulty of playing the sharper with impunity There is no man or woman in London acquainted with CUMMING's career who has any pity to waste on him; and the notion d in the New York Times that he would be treated with tolerance, and even hospitality, in this country, reflects no credit apon those who entertain it.

Yet there is truth in the vulgar proverb that washould give the devil his due. Insufferably base as COMMING was known to be in his relations to women, the Prince of Wares had condoned his baseness, had continued to treet him as an intimate friend, and had Mantited a wish that he should be invited to

Tranby Croft. It was by the same pretenof friendship that he has excused to his fellow officers his own agreement to preserve secrecy regarding the disgraceful set in which CUMMING was detected; and it was distinctly in consideration of that agreement that the poor wretch signed the paper which robbed him of all power of self-protection before a

jury. As an officer of the British army, the Prince of Walks ought never to have entered into any such agreement, but having made it, he assumed a certain duty toward the other party. The consideration for Cumming's confession having failed through the divulgation of the secret, it was the Prince's duty to return the incriminating paper. This would have been his duty, had the secret been divulged by others; how much more if—as is now universally believed—it was the Prince of Wales himself who leaked. CUMMING's offence having been made public, the Prince of WALES, as a gentleman, was under an imperative obligation to replace his former friend as nearly as possible in the position which he would have occupied had no conession been wrung from him. If the Witsons could prove in a court of justice that CUMMING had cheated at their card table. they would have an opportunity of doing so. It was not for the Prince of Wales to strengthen their hands with an avowal ex-

torted through a promise which had been

perfidiously broken. Yet their hands he did so strengthen. He retained the confession of the man whom he had called his friend. He gave it to the counsel for the WILBONS, and, when it was produced in court, the fate of the miserable culprit was of course irrevocably sealed. But the strange championship of the WILSON family by the Prince of WALES was not confined to the exhibition of a single piece of damning testimony. His own examination was concluded on the first day of the trial, yet day after day, for two weeks, the Prince continued to take his seat upon the bench by the side of the Lord Chief Justice, and to give the weighty moral support of his presence and sympathy to the defendants in the case. This extraordinary reversal of his former attitude toward Cum-MING, this phenomenal devotion of the heir apparent to individuals who, speak charitably, are newcomers in the social world, naturally excited much curiosity concerning the nature of the motives which were directing the conduct of he Prince. Unhappily, the sordid nature of those motives is now known. The Prince had accepted from Mr. WILSON a loan amounting to about a million dollars, and he felt himself compelled to keep his creditor n good humor by upholding him and his family in society and in the halls of justice. It was in other words, in pursuance of a cold-blooded bargain, not the less distinct secause unexpressed in words, that the heir to the English monarchy produced in court CUMMING'S confession obtained on a broken

rievable ruin. It is reflection upon these facts that must convince even the people in the Marlborough House set, that in the case of Cumming the levil did not get his due, and that H. R. H. of Wales has given a sinister significance to the maxim: "Put not your trust in princes."

pledge of secrecy, and did in other ways his

atmost to consign a quondam friend to irre-

A Good Man Gone Astray.

The disastrous result of one of the most promising journalistic expeditions ever undertaken has just been announced and con-

fessed in the columns of the Evening Post. That newspaper sent one of its editors, Mr. HORACE WHITE into the heart of Asia Minor to ascertain the sentiment of the trans-Hellespontine Turks on the subject of civil service reform. No Mugwump ever went forth en a nobler mission, or with higher and purer resolve. You would have thought that no better ambassador could be selected for the delicate, if not perilous business. Mr. HORACE WHITE is an experienced observer. an intelligent reporter, and the master of a lucid and attractive style. It had always been believed that he would be faithful unto death to civil service reform, or any other reform beginning with a capital R.

What has happened to this almost ideally ulpped explorer and missionary, on who fidelity rested the hopes of all Mugwumpdom? Let Mr. HORACE WHITE'S OWN truth ful if humiliating confession answer:

"I saw a girl in the Greek quarter of Stamboul the other day whose face might have served as a model for the Vanus of Milo. She was buying a piece of meat from the back of a donkey, and she gave me a glance as I passed that brought back dreams of Aracanon from my college days."

From that moment all was lost. The liquid giance from the eyes of the Greek girl with an appetite for donkeyflesh, knocked civil service reform higher than Helicon so far as the Apostle to the Turks was concerned. Mr. HORACE WHITE got no further with the business on which he was specially bent than to chronicle the obvious and not very valuable fact that Turkey is bally in need of civil service reform.

There is not a member of the Reform Club in the Fifth avenue who did not know that already. What they wanted to learn from their carefully chosen emissary was how far public sentiment in Turkey would sustain an attempt to force upon the Sultan and the local administrations of the pashaliks or vilayets, and even upon the village mukhtars, the teachings of DORMAN B. EATON and his disciples; by what methods the political conscience of the Anatolian and Angoran and Mesopota mian populace could be reached; how the campaign of education best could be conducted, and where it should begin; with incidental services on his part in the way of extending the circulation of

the Post in these benighted regions. But the Greek girl who looked like the Venus of Milo played the mischief with the foreign missionary of civil service reform. He sends back to America merely the perfunctory message, almost insulting to intelligence, that Turkey is in need of civil service reform; and then he wanders off into amatory rhansodies which, we fear, will be regarded as hog wash by the more serious minded members of the Reform Club. The only competitive examinations in which he is interested now are of the sort established by Commissioner Paris on Mount Gargarus, with deplorable results. The reformers might as well have sent out FINCE. The spurious odes of AMACREON, as conned by Mr. Honags White in youthful days, with the assistance of Mr. THOMAS MOORE of the Middle Temple, crowd out of his superheated mind all that he has learned in middle age from Mr. DORMAN B. EATON

of the Middle Kingdom: " His bosom, like the vernal groves Instead of devoting himself to the promotion of the merit system in the Asiatic vilayets, his thoughts run unceasingly upon

that fatal glance of fire!

"When from an eye of liquid bine A host of quivered capids flow. He took the shaft; and shi the look, Sweet Faron, when the shaft he took! He nights, and felt the urdsha's art, He sight'd in agony of hours.

He sight'd in agony of hours.

Hit met hight: I die with poin!

Thên, toke thy seroow best again.

The said the child, "I is must see the said the child."

What remains for this lamentably per-

verted philosopher and reformer, unless he is promptly rescued and recalled? Let him answer in ANACABON'S own words, as reported by Ton Moone:

"In the sweet Corinthian grove, "In the awest Corinthian grove, Where the glowing wantons rove, Chains by which my heart is bound; There indeed are girls divine, Itangerous to a soul like mine! Many bloom in Lesbes' little; Many in Ionia smile; Rhodes a presty swarm can boast; Carle too contains a best. Carta, too, contains a host. Have I told you all my damas. Mong the amorous Syrian dames ! Have I numbered every one Glowing under Egypt's sun! Or the nymphs, who blushing sweet, Deck the shrine of Love in Cress ? Still in clusters, still remain Gave a warm, destring train; Still there lies a myriad more On the sable India's shore; There, and many far remov All are loving, all are loved,

We hope the awful possibilities of the sit ation are now apparent to those who have the cause of civil service reform in Asia Minor still at heart. It is high time that Mr. HORACE WHITE should be fetched home from Turkey, and put on probation and a low diet. A relief expedition ought to be organized without delay by the Reform Club.

The Alliance and the Third Party.

The managers of the People's party in Missouri are making efforts to have the Cincinnati platform endorsed by the Farmers' Alliance of that State at the next State meeting. Mr. U. S. Hall, President of the Missouri Alliance, and a strong opponent of the Sub-Treasury plan, which is the chief principle of the third party boomers, has notified the members so that they may choose delegates who will represent their opinions as to the expediency of joining the third party and supporting the Sub-Treasury bill. He does not mention the name of the People's party, but declares his opinion, "formed from an intimate acquaintance with our order for several years, that our usefulness is at an end whenever we violate that principle of our constitution which declares that our order is and shall be a non-partisan one."

In regard to the Sub-Treasury bill Mr. HALL avers that "whenever we so far forget our Allianco 'golden rule,' which declares that we are for equal rights to all and special favors to none, as to advocate that special favors be granted to the raisers of wheat, corn. oats, cotton, and tobacco. that cannot be granted to the millions o equally deserving hard-laboring poor of our land, we then declare to the world that our noble order is not complaining of the robbing of our Government by class legislation, but that we are complaining because we are not among the robbers."

Mr. HALL had the good sense and the courage to oppose the Sub-Treasury bill at the Ocala Convention. "I am," he said, uncompromisingly opposed to this scheme for the following reasons: First, it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States: secondly, it is subversive of, and directly opposed to, the constitution, principles, and demands of our own order; thirdly, it is unjust and inequitable; fourthly, it is very extravagant; fifthly, it would bring ruin to the farmers of our country and to all other classes of business; sixthly, it will have, and is now having, the effect of drawing the minds of farmers and other laborers of our country from the greatest curse of the age class legislation; and, if adopted, it will commit us to that principle which will fasten these ourses upon us for all time."

He is performing a good service to the Missouri Alliance in seeking to impress upon its members the warning that the Ocala Convention neglected. The Sub-Treasury bill is bad for the reasons he gives; and from the point of view of a member of the Alliance it is bad for the additional reason that it is used as a wedge with which to split the Alliance. The Alliance may not care greatly whether it would be a violation of its constitution and a perversion of its purpose to make itself a political party, but it must be able to see that to endorse a party about whose most important principle there is a conflict of opinion in the Alliance would be fatal to the latter. The Alliance ders, who are threatening to split the Democratic party in the South and join the third party if the Democracy will not take up the Sub-Tressury plan, are in reality as much enemies of the Alliance as of the Democracy. Some of them are getting found out, as the sharp resolutions adopted

by the Prairie Dell Alliance demonstrate: "Whereas, We view with sadness and alarm the afforts of some of our Alliance leaders to pervert the order from the noble and praiseworthy purposes for which it was founded into a political party machine, to advance the interest of corrupt and designing men, and to foist upon the country in the form of law the im-practicable foily known as the Sub-Treasury bill: and, Whereas, Hundreds of thousands of dollars of the hard-sarned money of the farmers of Taxas, advanced in the way of fees and subscriptions and donations, have been absorbed in so short a period of time as to create a general demand in the order for a true account of heir expenditure, which has never been satisfactorily

given; and - Waereng, So reckiess, rash, and perverting have been the uses to which the money and the order have been directed, that it has so reduced our order as to retain but a mere molety of its former members and created a just and well-founded fear in the minds of all

"Resolved. That we are unalterably opposed to a third party created in the Alliance, are opposed to the fits-Treasury scheme, and condemn the course of the Alli-ance leaders, he they high or low, who would use the alliance to advance these purposes.

"Resolved, That while we do not charge any one with

fraud or corruption in the management of Alliands funds of any class, yet we believe that many of those charged with their use have displayed an extravagance imost bordering on criminality, and an inefficience and incapacity that ought to permanently retire them from positions of trust and honor."

The Sub-Treasury project and the third party will be discredited easily in the Alliance if they are associated, as they seem to be in some parts of Texas, with pecuniary corruption, and if people see that the project and the third party are opposed to common sense. Are they opposed to common honesty, too! At any they rate some of the wisest heads in the Allance see that its prosperity is seriously threatened. It has lost ground in Kansas since the Cincinnati Convention; and it will continue to lose ground wherever there is proof, or even a belief, that it is used for the enefit of the third party.

Young Women's Brains.

During the past fortnight we have been interested in reading the reports of the commencement exercises at many of our universities, colleges, academies, seminaries, and other institutions of learning. We have not found it possible to peruse the essays that were read or the orations that were made by the aspiring graduates of both sexes; but we have observed the titles and considered the themes of hundreds of

It seems to us that the graduates of this year have displayed an unusual fertility of mind in their essays and orations. They have ranged over all the realms knowledge and thought, through all the domains of mind and substance, amid all the fields of speculation and imagination. They have found themes in physics and metaphysics, in the-closy and the adaptee, in government and story and the adentes, in government and political economy, in history and biography, in mechanics and romance, in life, language, institutions, forms, forces, progress, produc tion, music, and we cannot tell what else. In many cases the graduates have won praise, and have doubtless been worthy of it.

It seems to us that in the institutions of learning for women the themes of discourse chosen by the youthful graduates of this year have been more abstruce and crudite. if not more toploftical, than those chosen by the graduates of men's institutions In support of this remark we could give lots of illustrations that we have gathered while perusing the reports of the commencement exercises held since the opening of this month of June. Take, for example, the themes that were bandled a few days ago by the lovely graduates of Vassar College. The title of one of the discourse was "LOCKYER's Meteoric Hypothesis;" the title of another was "Medieval Universities." and the titles of others were " Modern Humanism." "The American Referendum. The Ethics of MATTHEW ARNOLD'S Poetry," "Immigration and Assimilation," 'Scotch Literature," and "Philanthropy Before and After CHRIST," Truly, truly, this is a marvellous array of themes for the graduates of Vassar; and the reader will not lose his time if he give few hours to ponderation upon them. The young ladies who composed and delivered these recondite essays were from many States of the Union. One of them is registered from Oshkosh in Wisconsin, another from Chicago in Illinois, and others from Cincinnati in Ohio, St. Louis in Missouri, Red Bank in New Jersey, and Albany

and Rondout in New York. Themes of not less gravity were taken up by the feminine graduates of the Packer Institute in Brooklyn, as we may judge by the titles given to some of the essays: "Is the Heroine Archaio?" The University Extension Movement, 'Juvenal," "The Organization of Social Reform," "Egoism in Life and Fiction," "The Influence of Personality upon the Idea of Gop," and "The Ideal States of MORE and ROUSSEAU." Truly, truly, we say again, these were marvellous themes of secourse for Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON'S

sweet girl graduates in their golden hair." We might go on. We might give almost hundreds of other examples like these, taken from the June reports of scholastic institutions for young women. They have come to us from nearly every State of the Union, including Kansas and Texas, not to speak of Vermont and Virginia.

Are not the young feminine collegians getting ahead, in the intellectual domain, of the young masculine collegians? There was once a fellow who asked, "Have

Women Brains?" but that question has gone into retirement.

Two Stars.

Mr. J. L. SULLIVAN and Mr. P. F. SLAVIN are now like two stars whose allotted orbits have brought them into that fatal proximity in which they must leave their independent and hitherto untransgressing tracks, and fly together. They have got to meet. Mr. SLAVIN has so enlarged his orbit by wiping clear the space once occupied by Mesers. MCAULIFFE and KILBAIN that for the future his way and Mr. SULLIVAN'S lie across each other, and, by the irresistible law of pugilistic gravity, they are now hurrying with ever-increasing impetus toward the collision whose energy will burn one up, and leave the other shining alone in greater splendor than ever.

At present the haze of distance seems to cast a little mystification over movements in the Bullivanic constellation. The chief star, the star, Alpha Sullivant, the great JOHN L. himself, is in California, and the telegraph gives a somewhat wavering impression of his status and attitude. The lesser satellites who represent him in this locality, are covered with a certain air of uncertainty in dealing with his affairs. As to what he will do precisely from San Francisco, he suggests the orb whose expected flight was so anxiously awaited by the Culprit Fay:

The star is yet in the rapit of heaven But it rocks in the summer gale; And now it is diful and unoven. And now 'tis deadly pale; And quesched is its rayless beam;

Just before the moment when, to the gaze of confident and impatient admirers: ----with a ratiling thunderstroke Is burste in Sash and Same.

The manner in which Mr. SLAVINAn nine ounds polished off Mr. KILBAIN, a better man than Mr. MITCHELL whom Mr. SULLI-VAN so easily suppressed in three, makes his title to rivalry of the Champion so clear that the latter can't be allowed to hold up the secondary engagements of the stage or Australian trips as a shield of prograstination. There is no escape from the ring's manifest destiny to hold SULLIVAN and SLAVIN, and hold them soon. The conviction of the Sullivanites. among whom THE SUN has always been conspicuous, may be absolutely undisturbed in the certainty that the Pride of Old Boston is still invincible; but tradition requires that this fact should be immediately demonstrated, and hesitation on the part of either cannot stave off the demonstration. Whoever, the Champion particularly, so much as hesitates now, is lost to fame and is as though he prostrated his neck for his triumphant antagonist to pose upon.

It is the duty of the Government to enforce the law against the seizure or invasion of the Cherokee Sirio by white cattlemen. This duty has been neglected, and is yet neglected, regardless of the rights of the Indians. The cattlemen were ordered to vacate the Strip last year, but thousands of them are still there, with over 100,000 head of cattle. The Indian police have tried to drive them off, by they have defied this force, and are ready to use their rifles against it. The Treasurer of the Cherokee tribe has striven to induce them to pay grazing fees, but they have given him to understand that such fees cannot be collected. The Cherokees have now again warned the cattlemen, who, however, have replied that

The Government is bound to maintain the peace in the Cherokee Strip, to expel the cattlemen who have intruded upon it, to maintain the property rights of the Indians to whom it belongs, and to enforce the order that was issued last year by the Federal Executive. It is the duty of the War Department to send to the Cherokee Strip as large a body of United States troops as may be needed there.

It might have been known that as soon as the official reports of good crops in Kansas were sent out, we would hear the wall ings of the Kansas farmers over their deso lated fields. Last week it was reported by the agricultural Bureau that the Ransas grain grops, including wheat and corn, were in fine condition, and that the harvests of the year there would be greater than those of any past year. But these reports were, of course, unratisfactory to the Ransas farmers, who must always be dissontented and complaining, and so they hastened to send to Topeka the bad news that is now printed there. The army worm is carrying on its ravages in the central and western regions of the State; some kind of bug is drawling about the grain fields south of the East Siver; the Ressian fir is still operat-ths. In six or eight countes; the rust and smut have played havon slong several lines

of latitude, and the beavy rainfall has wrought as much damage in some localities as the drought has wrought in others. Thus go the tales that are now told by the farmers of Kansas, who but a few days ago were preparing to harvest big crops of grain, according to the

official reports from Washington. We apprehend that the Kansas farmers have a bad habit of complaining, under all circumstances, at all seasons of the year, in all kinds of weather, and that they expect to get higher rices for their crops by telling dolorous tales of the chinch bug and the smut, the army worm and the rust, the Hessian fly and the hungry tramp, the withering drought and the occasional deluge. We begthem to cheer up once in a while. After the harvest time is over in Kansas. We shall doubtless learn by trustworthy statistics that the crops have

Hir EDWARD CLARKE's great speech in the saccarat case is reproduced in full on the sixteenth page of to-day's Run.

It is pleasant to read the peach reports from Delaware, Maryland, and other peach growing States. The Philadelphia Record. which has been gathering these reports, gives the assurance that the peach crop of this year will be enormous in quantity and splen lid in quality. Welcome the news! The strawberries and other kinds of berries now here are juley and pice: the pineapples and some other tropical fruits in the market are succulent and luselous; the pears and apples soon to come will be good to the tasts; but the peach. the ripe peach, the American peach, what other product of bounteous nature can com-pare with that? It has merits that are all its own, and it can be sold at a price that is cheap to the consumer while profitable to the raiser. Welcome news, indeed, it is that this year's peach crop will be enormous in quantity and

The young Hebrews of this city who are trained at the Hebrew Technical Institute show remarkable aptitude in the study of the mechanical arts. At the annual exhibition of the institute last Thursday several of them displayed an ingenuity that is rarely surpassed. In the fron-working department and in the electrical department there were very noteworthy specimens of the skill of boys ranging from 12 to 15 years of age; and competent critics spoke highly of the accomplishments of the pupils in the architectural department It is well that so many young Hebrews in the United States are giving their minds and lives to those branches of knowledge and industry that are taught in the Hobrow Technical In

ALLURING FOR THE CENSUS TAKER Scheme of Washington Attorneys to In crease Their Pay by \$3 a Day.

Washington, June 20,-Some enterprising attorneys in the city of Washington have sent out circular letters to all the special agents of the eleventh census offering to proseente claims for them against the Census Bureau for an extra \$3 a day during the term of their services. Most of these special agents had ninety-day commissions. They received \$4 s day, and their commissions authorized a " per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence of \$3 a day." The interpretation given to the law under which they were appointed by the Census Bureau was that this subsistence was to be allowed only to those who did work outside of the cities in which they were appointed or employed. That is, if a spe cial agent was sent from Philadelphia or New York into any part of the surrounding country for the purpose of collecting information he was to receive \$3 a day for his expenses. A couple of sharp attorneys in Washington interpreted the law as allowing this \$3 a day wherever the agent had been employed, and they have sent letters to all these agents whereever they could obtain a list of them offering to prosecute their claims for this additional sum on a contingent fee. The letter is speciously worded, and is likely to persuade the poor, aggrieved cousus taker who draw only \$4 a day that he has been very much wronged. There were revoral thousand of these special agents, the number in large cities running up into the hundreds. Each of them has a claim, if any claim exists, of at least \$270. The aggregate of these claims will come close to \$1.000.000. As the special agents are under to \$1.000.000. As the special agents are under to expense in this matter a great many of them are sending in powers of attorney to there lawyers. Suit will be brought on them very shortly, and if it should be decided against the Government the error in framing the law will be a very costly one. There is no question about the intention of the lawmakers.

In one case of the appointment of a special agent to superintend the retaking of the pooulation in a large city, where it was supposed that the citizens would bear the expense of the additional work, the special agent's commission was made out without salary, but with a per dam allowance in lieu of subsistence of \$3 per-day," and the Law officer of the laterior Department decided that under this commission the special agent away properly with the social of the Census law, that a city not satisfied with the result of the census work should be allowed to pay some one to go over that work with a view of getting a better result from it. When this matter was laid before the Secretary of the Interior has add immediately that the special agent should be said by the Government and not by the citizens. The Census Bureau had issued very strict orders under the companion of the Gensus from the Government, and when the nation of Mr. Fortes from those who were interested in the census work. Herefearly had been a city in the said under the companion of the Census dies that compensation of the regular consus work at that point certifying that the spe ever they could obtain a list of them offering to prosecute their claims for this additional sum on a contingent fee. The letter is speciously

From the Washington Post There are those who look upon the Tammany Society as a machine that ought to be smashed, but the smashe as a machine that ought to be smanhed, but the smanher has never put in an appearance, and the Columbian Order continues to grow in grace as the years roll by, It is a machine that wields a tremendous power in municipal and State affairs, and its domination as a mational factor has been repeatedly demonstrated, not always to its own satisfaction, nor always to the satisfaction of the rank and file of the party, but there is seldem cause to call in question its leyalty at the pella and, all things considered. Tammany has proved an ameliant arm to the lamografie cause which the national state of the satisfaction of the rank and the order of the satisfaction of the rank and file of the party but there is seldem cause which the national state of the satisfaction of the rank and the satisfaction of t efficient arm to the Democratic cause, which the party cannet afford to dispense with, even if it had any par-ticular disposition to revelt against its control. The Democratic giant, shorn of this element of atrength, would be in as bad a fix as that of Hamson after his tor

Alas for Chicago! From the Mercer.

Chicago is notoriously lacking in decent restaurants and disgusting is not too atrong a word to describe the majority of the refreshment rooms to which the women of Chicago have been forced to resert.

A Painful Mugwamp Outlook. From the Galveston News.
In order to nominate Mr. Cieveland for the Presidency his friends will have to keep their eyes thinned.

A Great Principle of Politics. From the Franklin Japortes The work of a convention is known by its record, not by the "applaces to the gallery."

Not Going to Camp Moeting. Pross the Clock Review.

She—Do you think these stockings are high enough?
I am going to be at Marraganaests Flor all squames,
Haleslady (producing a longer article)—I beg pardon.
You will like these better. I was under the impression
that you were going to Ocean Greve.

We apologise to the Washington Post for staribating Hagwamper's to it. The Section Post was

THE REW TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

Matanta Civing Way to Bitterness WASHINGTON, June 20.—The recent death of Tamasese, who for a short time nominally reigned at Avia by grace of the Germans and under their guns, has not restored harmony to Samoa. He was accused at times of plotting against King Malleton, but the dissension that

is now reported to have occurred between Maliston and Matasia must be of more serious Article IIL of the Berlin treaty declares that shenever any question shall arise in Samos as to the rightful appointment and selection of a king, or as to the reyal prerogative, it shall be presented for decision to the Chief Justice o Samoa: and Article L of the same document

says that Malieton Laupepa shall be recog-nized as King. "unless the three powers shall by common accord otherwise declare, and his successors shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samon." It was exberlin would be satisfactory at Apia; and cortainly our own Government could not complain of an agreement which restored the un-fortunate King, whose scizure and banishment by the Germana had been strongly pro tested against by our representatives in behalf of the natives. But it turned out, after the Berlin treaty had

been signed, that the natives preferred Matasia as their sovereign. One of the leading chiefs in the island, he had taken up the native cause after the overthrow and exile of Maileton, and had boidly sustained it in arms against the Germana. It will be remembered that he defeated a Gorman landing party at Vallele with se lous loss. It is not surprising that the people should feel grateful to this chief, whom, in-deed, they had formally elected as King after Malieton's banishment. Accordingly they again chose him as their sovereign at a meeting of the chiefs of the various districts. Among those present was Malleton, then in a very feeble condition, who made a speech of withdrawal in favor of Matasia, under whose reign. he said. Samon would be prosperous.

But when the news of the Berlin treaty came the American, German, and British Consula. in a joint proclamation, notified the natives that they must accept Malleton as King. Practically this was done, although not without some protest. But from time to time the tidings from Samos have Indicated that while Malleton is the titular King, the practical duties of his office, or the few left to him under the new system of Government, have been largely performed by Matasfa. With Malleton's ill health since his return from exile this may have been rather a convenience, while the Samean custom of having a Vice-King has made It anything but strange for the natives to find two personages representing rulership at the capital, although this is not provided for in the treaty.

The chief cause for apprehension now is that the harmonious relations between Malietos and Matasia seem to have come to an end. The news from Melbourne represents that the latter has quitted Apia with a body of followers and established a residence of his own elsewhere.

established a residence of his own elsewhere, and it is added that in an interview with Malietoa he asserted that he was the real Ring, although Malietoa was upheld by the foreign powers.

Whether this action denotes armed realistance it is not easy yet to say. That the system of rule imposed upon Ramoa is an unnatural one, deviced for the purpose of mutting an end to the controversy between Germany, England, and the United States rather than for that of pleasing the natives, there can be no question. The principle of home rule is sacrificed, and the light many of the German at triple protectorate. It is a government by the Chief Justice.

This is not the whole difficulty. Matagia, as the chief who killed many of the German sallors at Vallele, has incurred the resentment of the Germans and they are lot likely to consent to put him in power, however groug popular feeling may be in his favor. That antiprathy is evidently shared on his partisines at the Americans and British had shown themselves to be friends of Ramea, while the Germans had sought to injure it. It is therefore doubtin! whether German assent can be procured to the election of Matagia as Ring should Malietoa give up his office. The three powers will be likely to keep a closer watch becaffer upon affairs at Apia. The disturbances in Chill and the needs of Behring Bea prevent our own Government from having a craiser there at present.

Dan Mice's Old-time Show.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your arti-ele of June 14, headed "Dan Rice's Old-time Bhow." has excited my deepest interest, for it brings back to me pleasant memories of my whom I can now see in my mind's eye. "before delighted and convulsed crowds surrounding the sawdust arena." Your article is, however, a trifle misleading in its character, due to either one of two causes, namely, the vivid imts writer or the still undiminished humor of Mr. Rice, as when in early days he made impromptu stump speeches and sang doggerel verses in praise of his famous horse Excelsior. The article states that Daniel acquired his daring equestrian-ism by riding race horses at country fairs. I donot desire to dispute this statement. but from previous knowledge I would say that unless he was strapped, gived, or otherwise securely fastened upon the horse's back, he naver rode a race. Mr. Rice first appeared in clown's spots at the old Chambers street Theatre, alterward Burton's, and the byword among the boys at that time was that in "riding the entry". Daniel was the "pumpkin of the show." The circus with which we were at that time connected was run in opposition to that of Uncle Alory Mann, located in the Bowerr, whose clown was the famous John Graspin. In commenting on your article with my cidifiend and associate, katon Stone, who really could ride a horse, and way, in fact, the champion bureback rider of his time, we desire to express to haniel through the columns of your paper our best wishes for his prosperity in his new venture, and may he bring back the old-time circus, where saudience and performer were not separated by any colossal augregation of stupendous attractions. Should his galaxy of stars run sbort he is at liberty to call upon Mr. Stone or myself, who wore the spangles and performed the six-horse act in the days of our early career, and are now on the shady side of eighty. And may the remaining days of the king of clowns and the best of fellows be crowned with the success that he deserves.

Mountstrows, K. J., June 15. that unless he was strapped, glued, or other

Lady Burton and the Manneripts.

Lady Burton and the Manuscripts.

From the Berais.

London, June 19.—The widow of Capt. Burton writes that she intends as far as nossible to publish all of her late husband's manuscripts, in accordance with his desires, with the exception of his "maguum opus," mon which he worked until the day of his desires, with the exception of his "maguum opus," mon which he worked until the day of his desire—a translation from the Arabic of the "Scented Garden." Burnon, when dring, told his wife that this work would realize an annuity for her, and he would never write more on the subject, but would never write more on the difficult is "Arabian Nights," and was likely to make a row in England.

After days of self-torius trying to decide how to act in the difficult situation she burned the manuscript sorrowfully but reverently. She adds: "Not for six millions would I have risked its publication. If any judge me for this act unworthy of their friendship I must bear it in silence. I shall retire from the world and if I live I shall write the blography of my husband. It will be a big work and will occupy two or three years."

Incidentally she mentions her husband's desire that she should never read the "Arabian Nights," but she undertook the financial management of the publication, which realized £16,000, of which £10,000 was profit instead of the £500 he wanted to sell it for.

Harper's Monthly for July is an unusually interesting number. Foremest among its contents in importance is George William Cortis's armiele on Oliver Wendell Holmen appreciative, with Wendell Holmes, appreciative, with a delicary of handling not common nowadays. Do Maurier's noval handling not common nowadays. Du Maurier's novel,
"Foter libetson." will deepen the interest caused by
its opening chapters. Mr. Howells begins a new novel,
"An Imperative Duty," wherein he premises to consider certain timely social problems; and the reader,
returning with the author to Secton finds himself at
the beginning of an interesting story. Mr. Quiller
Couch, having sailed down to Warwickshire Avon,
lands at historic Tewkeebery and ends his charming
trip. Walter Sesant desis with finnes and Morman
Leadon and Col Dodge, discussing American riders
describes the cowbeys and Hexicans on heyscheck.
Theedore Child suds his series of articles on South
America by an article on Paraguay, that little known
republic in the heart of the continent. The number is
unique in containing not a line of original poetry save unique in containing not a line of original poetry say what appears in the Editor's Drawer.

Per breaking up n soid use Dr. D. Parpays Expectoring which subduce the inflammation and beam the sore ness, relieving threehead leads and

The week has been one of surprises and excitements, and the two words. "Not dy exthat has been uttered by sportamen and pleas. ure seekers since Sunday. Nobody extected to wilt and faint with sunstroke looming up in the near future on Wednesday morning, and to dream of jeebergs and Arctic oceaus or Wednesday night. Nobody expected to come home bankrupt from the Suburban or to make his way in thunder, in lightning, and in rain from the pastoral fields of floboken when he started out with well-filled pockets and under cloudless sky early on Tuesday morning. Hardly anybody-"nobody" would be too strong a word-expected that Vice-Commodors R. D. Morgan's new 46-footer Gloriana would show herself to be a better racer than Tea Tray or Tenny, and, distancing all competitors, would be crowned queen of the yachting world

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

of society that is left in the neighborhood of New York divided itself into two nearly equal parts for the rival attractions of Tuesday, the great horse race at Sheepshead Bay and Shakespeare's sylvan drama on the lawn of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens's castle at Hoboken. Mendowbrook, Cedarhurst, and Rockaway braved heating and crushing, and were among the first to light up the darkness of club house and boxes at the Sheepshend Bay course. Pretty Miss Roose was there with her brother, Fexhall, who had wisely withdrawn his winner of the past and future from the risk of another defeat in the present. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cheever and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin occupied the same box, and, with the Sidney Dillon Ripleys. Charles Car-rolls. Hones. Hoeys, Stevenses, and Schencks, were all comfortably scaled, with programmes, pencils, and "Jack's Tips" spread out before them, when the last great crush began. The Union and Knickerbocker Clubs were represented by the cholcest spirits. all in immaculate linen and Cup-day-at-Ascot racing goar. the only cool things on the course.

by her gallant conduct at Tuesday's and

But all these things have come to pass, All

Thursday's regatias.

There were pretty women from Tuxedo, and still prettier ones from the Country Club, head-ed by Mrs. William Eards, and there were dainty laces and ribbons, fetching little bonnets and broad - brimmed, flower - wreathed hats, all in honor of New York's pet race course and the contest in which Bacciand. Troubadour, and Salvator had won such lasting honors. The excitement was intense, the heat of the sun murderous during the few seconds that clapsed between the start and the finish. Then the thermometer went down with a rush, and the spirits of the crowd with f'. A lew who had backed the field against the favorites or had obtained the tip and were not afraid to take it. structed about with their conts buttoned up to protect their hard-carned hundreds, and tried to console the multitude whose discarded tickets made a rustling carpet under their feet. But grim disappointment was the commanion of pretty nearly all the sporting crowd as they made their way, limp. damp, and discouraged, toward the dripping vehicles which had brought thom to the course in holiday trim only a few hours before.

Very much the same fate befell the vota: ies of Shakespeare and charity on Jersey's classic shore, except that no heart-inkings at depleted purses or groans over vanished pin money had part or lot in their trials. Everybody went early, of course, as everybody coes nowadays, where sea's are not secured in advance, and there was, therefore, a good hour and a half of sunning and suffering before the play began. Telescopes, astronomy, and the discoveries of modern science were nowhere in that perspiring crowd. How was it possible to believe for a moment that the sun was milperfectly sure that it was directly on top of his own upprotected head? Of what avail were the sweet perfumes of flowers and the scent of new-mown hay, even to nostrila pervaded by the nextous odors of New York streets, when not a drop of locd water was near to cool the parching thronts? And as it came to pass that the pietty

throng of "golden lads and girls," to say nething of the matrons and elderlies, who were seated on the graduated platforms, were not in a humor to be amused when the time for musement came, and they looked rather blankly at their favorite actors and actresses vandering about in fancy dress, and talking in Shakespearean language to an audiques who seemed to be part and parcel of the stage business. The only incident that provoked a smile-for, as the Frenchman said, there was no "pour rise" nor any "comme c'est drile! about it-was the first shower which transformed the forest of Arden into a forest of umbrellas, and sent Rosalind and Cella to the shelter of a big tree, where, wrapped in waterproofs, they laughed and chattered in modern English with all the passing visitors who were rushing to take shelter under Mrs. Stevens's plazzaroof. How the play ended but few were left to tell, but it must have been liberally "cut" f Rosalind pronounced her epilogue I efore the thunder storm broke. That two most worthy charities have been largely benefited will probably be the pleasantest recollection connected with the pastoral play.

The winds and the waves put their veto upon any social recognition of Thursday's regards. The absence of the Electra, with the gay party that Commodore Gerry always brings with him, would alone have cast a gloom over the occasion, but the bolsterous weather interfered even with the modest gathering that has of late years been seen on the club boat, and yachtsmen and sallors were the only witnesses of one of the most exciting races that has ever been railed in these waters. Mr. Felmont, with a few of his friends, was on board the Minsola, which up to a certain point ran her rival, Gloriana, very close, and Mr. E. D. Morgan, who has a small fleet of yachts anchored off his Newport place, had the pleasure of sailing straight to victory in his new acquisition.

The weddings of the week bave been like the races-very much in the nature of surprises A military veteran of three score years and ten has wedded a fair young bride of 26, and the son of a noted Indian chief has taken to wife an American poetess of the Berkshire Hills. There was a very pretty wedding ou Staten Island of Miss Gertrude Walker and Capt. Bryce Stewart of England, where blue ibbons and forget-me-no s took the place of the roses and orenids that have been so universal at June weddings in town.

Next Wednesday the marriage will take place at Mr. Henry Parish's country seat at Irvington-on-the-Hudson of his daughter, Miss Julia Parish, to Mr. Arthur B. Emmons, and the wedding of Miss Mabel Marquand and Mr. Ward is announced for August at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. who have been recently entertaining house parties at their Long Island country place, gave a large luncheon on Thursday last to the occupants of the Trinity Seaside Home at Jalin, for which Mrs. Vanderbilt some years ago presented the land and buildings. The occasion of the entertalument was the blessing by the Bev. Dr. Dix of the new bell, which had been presented to the chapel of the institution by Mr. George Egleston. In spite of the inclemency of the weather a large assemblage was present, and the collation was sumptuous.

The great ocean ferry is still taking numbers of New Yorkers to the other side and bringing back almost an equal number. Miss Amy Bend and her mother and aunt were passengers by the Majestic. Miss Bend stoing out to officiate as brideamaid for Miss Ethel Forbes Leith. Miss Fiors Davis and Mr. Davis sailed yesterday for a summer trip only. The Hon. James Otis and his bandsome daughter will probably arrive on Wednesday, and Mrs. William Astor is expected at Newport before the 4th of July. Mr. G. M. Tooker and his daughter should have sailed for New York by this time, and, like Mrs. Wetmore and Miss Wetmore, who will soon follow them, they will go at once to their Newport home. Mrs. and Miss Morton have left Paris and gone to the German baths. Mr. and Miss Cameron have remained in London and taken part in many gay functions given in honor Russell Herrison and Mrs. McKee.